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FOR ACTION

SUMMARY OF 1992 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENERAL RESOURCES AND SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING PROGRAMMES

SUMMARY

The present document, known informally as the "round-up" document, has been prepared to facilitate a review by the Programme Committee of recommendations for new general resources programmes and supplementary funding proposals. The addendum to the present document also provides estimates of future expenditures for all the country programmes as well as regional and interregional projects, with a breakdown by sources of funding.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present "round-up" document summarizes all programme recommendations submitted for approval to the Executive Board at its 1992 session. They include recommendations funded from general resources as well as recommendations to be financed from supplementary funding contributions. The paper includes 37 country programmes and 2 recommendations for services for Palestinian children and women, for which programme recommendations have already been submitted, as well as 1 interregional proposal with a general resources recommendation. Of these recommendations, five country programmes with annual planning levels not exceeding $1 million are included in two documents (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.30 and E/ICEF/1992/P/L.31).

2. Owing to programme requirements and accelerated implementation, additional amounts from general resources are recommended for 17 country programmes essentially for the same programme cycle as already approved by the Board in earlier years. These are detailed in 5 documents (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.35, E/ICEF/1992/P/L.36, E/ICEF/1992/P/L.37, E/ICEF/1992/P/L.38 and E/ICEF/1992/P/L.39) and are indicated by an asterisk after the country name in table 1 below.

3. In order to meet documentation deadlines, country programme recommendation documents had to be prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. The recommendations from general resources shown in the country programme recommendations are provisional figures, which are also shown in table 1 under the column "Recommended funding from general resources for the period". Final recommended amounts, taking into account unspent balances from earlier programmes at the end of 1991, are shown in the column "New general resources net of available balances". These amounts will be the additional levels for the countries after the programme recommendations have been approved by the Executive Board.

4. The total amount of programmes from general resources recommended for approval at the current session is $451 million, of which $430 million represents new general resources net of available balances. The details are shown by region and country in table 1. Breakdowns of new recommendations from general resources by major programme fields and regions are provided in table 2.

5. Supplementary funding proposals for six countries in the amount of $31 million, for which no general resources programmes are recommended for approval at the current session, are presented in documents E/ICEF/1992/P/L.33, E/ICEF/1992/P/L.34 and E/ICEF/1992/P/L.47. These supplementary funding proposals are also listed separately by region and country in table 1. A double asterisk after the country name indicates a supplementary funding proposal. The total amount of supplementary funding proposals at the current session is $616 million.

6. A comprehensive picture of approved general resources and supplementary funding for all the countries with which UNICEF cooperates, as well as of regional and interregional programmes, is provided separately in the addendum to the present document. It shows balances as of the end of 1991 of programmes approved earlier by the Board and new recommended general resources for review and approval by the current session of the Board. To provide a total picture of possible financing for the future, unfunded supplementary funding proposals for the country are also shown. It should be noted, however, that implementation will depend on funds being raised to finance them.

Table 1

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 1992 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New general resources net of available balances a/	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1992/...
Africa					
Burundi*	1992	812 000	812 000		P/L.35
Cape Verde*	1992-1994	1 508 000	1 508 000		P/L.36
Central African Republic*	1992-1993	1 463 000	1 463 000		P/L.36
Comoros*	1992-1994	1 681 000	1 681 000		P/L.35
Congo	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 759 550	3 227 000	P/L.8
Côte d'Ivoire	1992-1996	7 700 000	7 607 496	6 832 000	P/L.9
Ethiopia	1992-1994	49 500 000	45 607 664	7 650 000	P/L.41
Gambia	1992-1996	3 750 000	3 697 180	3 750 000	P/L.30
Ghana**	1992-1995			2 000 000	P/L.33
Guinea-Bissau*	1992-1993	1 215 000	1 215 000		P/L.36
Kenya*	1992-1993	4 551 000	4 551 000		P/L.35
Lesotho	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 986 452	7 664 000	P/L.3
Liberia	1992-1994	3 000 000	2 420 629		P/L.40
Malawi	1992-1996	16 500 000	16 500 000	40 350 000	P/L.4
Mali*	1992-1993	6 478 000	6 478 000		P/L.36
Mauritania*	1992-1993	1 806 000	1 806 000		P/L.36
Mauritius*	1993-1994	1 500 000	1 500 000		P/L.35
Namibia	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 463 680	24 031 000	P/L.5
Rwanda*	1992	1 921 000	1 921 000		P/L.35
Senegal	1992-1996	8 800 000	8 800 000	22 564 000	P/L.10
Somalia	1992-1994	7 590 000	6 880 747	15 500 000	P/L.40
South Africa	1992-1994	5 000 000	2 532 393	5 000 000	P/L.6
United Republic of Tanzania	1992-1996	38 500 000	37 239 638	29 851 000	P/L.7
Uganda**	1992-1995			13 690 000	P/L.33
Zimbabwe**	1992-1994			10 275 000	P/L.33
Total, Africa		178 275 000	168 430 429	192 384 000	

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Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New general resources net of available balances a/	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1992/...
Americas and the Caribbean					
Argentina**	1993-1995			1 000 000	P/L.34
Belize	1992-1996	3 750 000	3 750 000		P/L.31
Colombia	1993-1997	6 050 000	6 050 000	16 576 000	P/L.11
Costa Rica	1992-1996	3 750 000	3 750 284		P/L.31
Cuba	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 986 263	7 000 000	P/L.12
Dominican Republic	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 939 462	11 626 000	P/L.13
Eastern Caribbean	1993-1997	5 100 000	5 100 000	5 000 000	P/L.14
Ecuador*	1992-1993	1 563 000	1 563 000		P/L.37
El Salvador	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 724 049	1 000 000	P/L.15
Guatemala	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 542 369	5 300 000	P/L.16
Guyana*	1992-1994	1 568 000	1 568 000		P/L.37
Jamaica*	1992-1994	1 543 000	1 543 000		P/L.37
**	1992-1994			775 000	P/L.34
Nicaragua	1992-1996	5 000 000	5 000 000	9 812 000	P/L.17
Panama	1992-1996	3 750 000	3 750 000		P/L.31
Paraguay*	1992-1993	1 786 000	1 786 000		P/L.37
Peru	1992-1996	7 450 000	7 352 949	40 000 000	P/L.18
Uruguay	1992-1996	3 750 000	3 750 000	970 000	P/L.31
Total, Americas and the Caribbean		65 060 000	64 155 376	99 059 000	
Asia					
Afghanistan	1992-1994	16 500 000	14 473 252	20 900 000	P/L.23
Bhutan	1992-1996	5 000 000	4 943 305	8 200 000	P/L.24
Cambodia	1993-1994	6 000 000	6 000 000		P/L.19
	1992-1994			71 000 000	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1992-1993	1 500 000	1 086 665		P/L.42
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1992-1996	6 600 000	6 027 610	16 400 000	P/L.20
Malaysia	1992-1993	1 500 000	1 242 516		P/L.42

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New general resources net of available balances a/	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1992/...
Asia (continued)					
Maldives*	1992-1993	916 000	916 000		P/L.38
Nepal	1992-1996	25 000 000	22 214 599	34 620 000	P/L.25
Pacific islands	1992-1996	7 150 000	6 894 170	6 507 000	P/L.21
Pakistan	1992-1996	71 500 000	69 045 442	53 500 000	P/L.26
Papua New Guinea	1993-1997	5 260 000	5 260 000	5 000 000	P/L.22
Republic of Korea*	1992-1993	400 000	400 000		P/L.38
Sri Lanka	1992-1996	6 875 000	5 827 067	19 591 000	P/L.27
Thailand**	1992-1993			3 170 000	P/L.47
Total, Asia		154 201 000	144 330 626	238 888 000	
Middle East and North Africa					
Djibouti*	1992-1993	954 000	954 000		P/L.39
Lebanon	1992-1996	5 000 000	5 000 000	20 000 000	P/L.28
Morocco	1992-1996	13 200 000	13 119 971	11 800 000	P/L.29
Palestinian children and women in Lebanon	1992-1994	1 050 000	1 042 647	1 050 000	P/L.32
Palestinian children and women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	1992-1994	2 175 000	2 175 000	2 175 000	P/L.32
Total, Middle East and North Africa		22 379 000	22 291 618	35 025 000	
Interregional					
Global funds	1992-1993 1994-1995	31 500 000	30 632 412	23 100 000 27 600 000	P/L.48
UNICEF Maurice Pate Award	1992	25 000	25 000		P/L.1
Total, Interregional		31 525 000	30 657 412	50 700 000	

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Table 1 (continued)

	Recommended funding from general resources for the period	New general resources net of available balances a/	New supplementary funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/1992/...
Totals				
Africa	178 275 000	168 430 429	192 384 000	
Americas and the Caribbean	65 060 000	64 155 376	99 059 000	
Asia	154 201 000	144 330 626	238 888 000	
Middle East and North Africa	22 379 000	22 291 618	35 025 000	
Interregional	31 525 000	30 657 412	50 700 000	
Total	451 440 000	429 865 461	616 056 000	
Amounts to cover overexpenditure	451 172	451 172		P/L.45
Grand total	451 891 172	430 316 633	616 056 000	

* Additional funds for the approved programmes and approved programme cycles.

** Countries with supplementary funding proposals only.

a/ In order to meet documentation deadlines, country programme recommendation papers were prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final recommended amounts, taking into account unspent balances at the end of 1991, are shown in this column.

Table 2

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GENERAL RESOURCES BY MAJOR PROGRAMME FIELDS AND REGIONS

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Africa	Americas and the Caribbean	Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Inter-regional	Total	Per-centage
Health	58 603	18 057	53 862	9 455	4 500	144 477	32
Water supply and sanitation	22 247	2 568	16 615	1 420	2 000	44 850	10
Nutrition and household food security	10 746	2 650	8 311		1 500	23 207	5
Education	21 701	8 582	24 422	1 995	5 000	61 700	14
Young child development	962	1 975	75	310		3 322	1
Community organization and development	7 123	100	160		1 500	8 883	2
Area-based, integrated and urban services	13 662	1 990	8 124	4 975		28 751	6
Women-centred programme	2 756	1 309	6 612	310	2 000	12 987	3
Children in especially difficult circumstances	3 178	3 740	3 045	550		10 513	2
Advocacy	9 579	3 927	6 257	90	400	20 253	5
Planning and social statistics	10 587	6 512	3 937	2 130	625	23 791	5
Emergency relief and rehabilitation	1 048		2 120		14 000	17 168	4
Programme support	16 083	13 035	20 661	1 144		50 923	11
Unallocated reserve		615				615	0
Total, programme recommendations	178 275	65 060	154 201	22 379	31 525	451 440	100

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SUMMARY OF 1992 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENERAL RESOURCES AND SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING PROGRAMMES

Addendum

SUMMARY

The present addendum contains table 3 of the "round up" document, which details approved general resources and supplementary funding for all the countries with which UNICEF cooperates, as well as regional and interregional programmes. It shows balances as of the end of 1991 of programmes approved earlier by the Board and new recommended general resources for review and approval by the current session of the Board. To provide a total picture of possible financing for the future, unfunded supplementary funding proposals are also shown. It should be noted, however, that implementation will depend on funds being raised to finance them.

Table 3

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA							
Angola	G b/	2672	2420	2420	1412		8924
	S b/	6517	162				6679
	T b/	9189	2582	2420	1412	0	15603
	N c/	4762	6810	6810	7003		25385
Benin	G	3074	1100	151			4325
	S	128					128
	T	3202	1100	151	0	0	4453
	N	7126	6933	5692			19751
Botswana	G	1045	365				1410
	S	142					142
	T	1187	365	0	0	0	1552
	N	1689	1746	1588			5023
Burkina Faso	G	2840				44	2884
	S	678					678
	T	3518	0	0	0	44	3562
	N	4519					4519
Burundi	G	1909	289				2198
	S	884					884
	T	2793	289	0	0	0	3082
	N	8469	5410				13879

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Cameroon	G	1164	1078	1078	878		4198
	S	566					566
	T	1730	1078	1078	878	0	4764
	M	1047	1990	1387	1241		5665
Cape Verde	G	632	750	750			2132
	S	1850	45				1895
	T	2482	795	750	0	0	4027
	M	964	746	776			2486
Central African Republic	G	735	1044				1779
	S	1051	22				1073
	T	1786	1066	0	0	0	2852
	M	861					861
Chad	G	1645	1650	1401			4696
	S	914	100	100	100		1214
	T	2559	1750	1501	100	0	5910
	M	8475	5350	5347			19172
Comoros	G	453	750	759			1962
	S	206					206
	T	659	750	759	0	0	2168
	M	1489	1036	866			3391

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Congo	G	1490	1000	1000	1000	1000	5490
	S	585					585
	T	2075	1000	1000	1000	1000	6075
	N	945	586	560	617	519	3227
Côte d'Ivoire	G	1632	1540	1540	1540	1741	7993
	S	1354					1354
	T	2986	1540	1540	1540	1741	9347
	N	1017	1885	1689	1183	1058	6832
Equatorial Guinea	G	961	750	251			1962
	N	1779	835	685	555		3854
Ethiopia	G	20018	16500	16639			53157
	S	9334	78				9412
	T	29352	16578	16639	0	0	62569
	N	14978	15947	9950			40875
Gabon	G	68	50				118
	S	81					81
	T	149	50	0	0	0	199

/...

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Gambia	G	857	750	750	750	802	3909
	S	25					25
	T	882	750	750	750	802	3934
	N	519	785	844	821	781	3750
Ghana	G	2733	2558	2558	1879		9728
	S	1474	387	318	354		2533
	T	4207	2945	2876	2233	0	12261
	N	2003	1819	2372	1959		8153
Guinea	G	1649	2035	2035	1305		7024
	S	1215					1215
	T	2864	2035	2035	1305	0	8239
	N	3598	3525	3410	3890		14423
Guinea-Bissau	G	897	750	42			1689
	S	868	348				1216
	T	1765	1098	42	0	0	2905
	N	1977	1166	775	235		4153
Kenya	G	4647	4379				9026
	S	3960					3960
	T	8607	4379	0	0	0	12986
	N	13565	9913				23478

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Lesotho	G	986	1000	1000	1000	1000	4986
	S	223					223
	T	1209	1000	1000	1000	1000	5209
	N	1957	1893	1404	1238	1172	7664
Liberia	G	959	1000	1000	189		3148
	S	8804	79		-		8883
	T	9763	1079	1000	189	0	12031
Madagascar	G	3074	2860	1570			7504
	S	2829					2829
	T	5903	2860	1570	0	0	10333
	N	9151	5588	5511	39		20289
Malawi	G	3282	3300	3300	3300	3300	16482
	S	1120	1228				2348
	T	4402	4528	3300	3300	3300	18830
	N	8190	8640	8640	7440	7440	40350
Mali	G	4555	4125				8680
	S	4261		14			4275
	T	8816	4125	14	0	0	12955
	N	6107					6107

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Mauritania	G	1582	1000				2582
	S	211	1				212
	T	1793	1001	0	0	0	2794
	N	2982	1502				4484
Mauritius	G	750	750	750	26		2276
	S	19					19
	T	769	750	750	26	0	2295
	N	50	50	50			150
Mozambique	G	8207	7810	1664			17681
	S	19279	110	210			19599
	T	27486	7920	1874	0	0	37280
	N	34437	17432	16800	16770		85439
Namibia	G	992	1000	1000	1000	1000	4992
	S	2541					2541
	T	3533	1000	1000	1000	1000	7533
	N	4031	5000	5000	5000	5000	24031
Niger	G	2585	1761				4346
	S	1647					1647
	T	4232	1761	0	0	0	5993
	N	11064	5328	2810			19202

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Nigeria	G	16282	14300	14300	12784		57666
	S	5314					5314
	T	21596	14300	14300	12784	0	62980
	N	12663	13677	13705	17937		57982
Rwanda	G	2606	90				2696
	S	1978	200				2178
	T	4584	290	0	0	0	4874
	N	9272					9272
Sao Tome and Principe	G	779	750	727			2256
	S	161					161
	T	940	750	727	0	0	2417
	N	200	200	200	200		800
Senegal	G	1760	1760	1760	1760	1792	8832
	S	3017	349				3366
	T	4777	2109	1760	1760	1792	12198
	N	2796	5208	5309	5201	4050	22564
Seychelles	G	50	50				100
Sierra Leone	G	2768	1540	1540	223		6071
	S	1490	10				1500
	T	4258	1550	1540	223	0	7571
	N	2962	3175	1932	1499		9568

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Somalia	G	4661	2530	2530			9721
	S	5072					5072
	T	9733	2530	2530	0	0	14793
	N	6200	6200	3100			15500
South Africa	G	1000	2000	2000			5000
	N	1000	2000	2000			5000
Swaziland	G	973	750	453			2176
	S	194					194
	T	1167	750	453	0	0	2370
	N	357	1457	1434	1427		4675
Togo	G	2159	1000	725			3884
	S	590					590
	T	2749	1000	725	0	0	4474
	N	2919	2077	1950			6946
Uganda	G	3988	4180	4180	2236		14584
	S	16462	7808	3376	1741		29387
	T	20450	11988	7556	3977	0	43971
	N	7034	10272	14674	14427		46407
United Republic of Tanzania	G	9699	8344	7700	7700	7830	41273
	S	14422	793				15215
	T	24121	9137	7700	7700	7830	56488
	N	4699	4834	7013	6837	6468	29851

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Zaire	G	6489					6489
	S	2227	1038				3265
	T	8716	1038	0	0	0	9754
	N	2685					2685
Zambia	G	1964	1619	1619	1178		6380
	S	1864	14				1878
	T	3828	1633	1619	1178	0	8258
	N	4682	5557	5344	4717	932	21232
Zimbabwe	G	1627	1373	1320	1320	728	6368
	S	809	1				810
	T	2436	1374	1320	1320	728	7178
	N	5715	4945	4894	1254	1254	18062
Regional:							
Institutional strengthening and national capacity building for child survival and development	S	207					207
	N	5477	3120	3120			11721
Bamako Initiative	G	3000	3000	3000	854		9854
	S	176					176
	T	3176	3000	3000	854		10030
	N	27459					27459
Essential drugs	S	906	910				1816

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AFRICA (continued)							
Assistance to refugee women and children under the auspices of national liberation movements	G	250	250	250	152		902
	S	70					70
	T	320	250	250	152	0	972
IFPPE, West Africa d/	G	1646	1449				3095
IFPPE, East Africa d/	G	1692	1535				3227
Mobilizing parliamentarians and the media for social action	S	63					63
Subregional - Southern African programme for monitoring and strengthening child survival activities in southern African countries	G	132					132
	S	117					117
	T	249	0	0	0	0	249
	N	9150	10400				19550
Support to children on the front line	N	2000					2000
African emergency	S	87					87
Total, Africa	G	141618	110884	83762	42486	19237	397987
	S	127992	13683	4018	2195	0	147888
	T	269610	124567	87780	44681	19237	545875
	N	265021	185037	147641	101494	28674	727867

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Argentina	G	1285	1011	1000	3		3299
	S	357					357
	T	1642	1011	1000	3	0	3656
	N	1225	1003	958	814		4000
Barbados	G	100	100				200
Belize (IFPPE) d/	G	774	750	750	750	750	3774
	S	311	141	100	87	61	700
	T	1085	891	850	837	811	4474
	N	263	296	349	302	95	1305
Bolivia	G	954	190				1144
	S	6292	1914	995			9201
	T	7246	2104	995	0	0	10345
	N	6106	6187	3222			15515
Brazil	G	2399	1650	1068			5117
	S	4911					4911
	T	7310	1650	1068	0	0	10028
	N	10104	7500	7500	6517		31621
Chile	G	1316	1000	1000	3		3319
	S	37					37
	T	1353	1000	1000	3	0	3356
	N	960	1011	736	493		3200

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)							
Colombia	G	1392	1210	1210	1210	2490	7512
	S	2693	22				2715
	T	4085	1232	1210	1210	2490	10227
	N		4275	3841	3233	5227	16576
Costa Rica (IFPPE) d/	G	851	750	750	750	750	3851
	S	443	76	42	42	28	631
	T	1294	826	792	792	778	4482
	N	745	860	858	906	627	3996
Cuba	G	1022	1000	1000	1000	1000	5022
	N	1585	1475	1395	1310	1235	7000
Dominican Republic	G	975	1000	1000	1000	1000	4975
	S	62	22				84
	T	1037	1022	1000	1000	1000	5059
	N		2904	2906	2908	2908	11626
Eastern Caribbean	G	955	1000	1000	1000	2002	5957
	S	211					211
	T	1166	1000	1000	1000	2002	6168
	N		1000	1000	1000	2000	5000

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)							
Ecuador	G	1326	1000				2326
	S	2072	267				2339
	T	3398	1267	0	0	0	4665
	N	2777	2559		46		5382
El Salvador	G	714	1000	1000	1000	1543	5257
	S	1174	388	319	329	159	2369
	T	1888	1388	1319	1329	1702	7626
	N	2806	2985	3041	2909	2681	14422
Guatemala	G	1217	1000	1000	1000	1292	5509
	S	1659	617	558	584	268	3686
	T	2876	1617	1558	1584	1560	9195
	N	3124	3829	4120	4039	4085	19197
Guyana	G	782	750	750			2282
	S	124					124
	T	906	750	750	0	0	2406
	N	250	250	250	250		1000
Haiti	G	2083	1618	1618	419		5738
	S	1590	38				1628
	T	3673	1656	1618	419	0	7366
	N	1060	2766	2529	3794		10149

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)							
Honduras	G	917	1000	1000			2917
	S	1588	590	390	409	188	3165
	T	2505	1590	1390	409	188	6082
	N	3144	2595	2076	2102		9917
Jamaica	G	777	750	750	47		2324
	S	612	8				620
	T	1389	758	750	47	0	2944
	N	2019	2038	1601			5658
Mexico	G	2403	1540	1540	62		5545
	S	982					982
	T	3385	1540	1540	62	0	6527
	N	4111	2733	2700	4150		13694
Nicaragua	G	781	1000	1000	1000	1119	4900
	S	2803	683	491	483	251	4711
	T	3584	1683	1491	1483	1370	9611
	N	2708	4591	4284	4051	3390	19024
Panama	G	775	750	750	750	750	3775
	S	492	70	21	20	39	642
	T	1267	820	771	770	789	4417
	N	977	475	419	383	317	2571

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)							
Paraguay	G	1000	1000	29			2029
	S	399					399
	T	1399	1000	29	0	0	2428
	N	1481	155				1636
Peru	G	2117	1650	1650	1650	850	7917
	S	1995					1995
	T	4112	1650	1650	1650	850	9912
	N	7752	11000	10000	9800	4850	43402
Suriname (IFPPE) d/	G	100	100				200
Trinidad & Tobago (IFPPE) d/	G	50	50				100
Uruguay (IFPPE and SAFLAC) d/	G	957	750	750	750	750	3957
	S	61					61
	T	1018	750	750	750	750	4018
	N	194	194	194	194	194	970
Venezuela (IFPPE and SAFLAC) d/	G	1220	1000	1000	31		3251
	S	656	4				660
	T	1876	1004	1000	31	0	3911
	N	670	370	230	230		1500

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)							
Abandoned and street children in Latin America and the Caribbean	G	500	500	500	500	318	2318
IFPPE, Americas d/	G	1796	1492				3288
Basic services for children in the Andean countries	S	555					555
Southern Cone	N	390					390
Women in development in the Americas	G	300	300	300	246		1146
Central America and Panama	S	1361	562	393	3882	165	6363
	N	5754	2267	1602	1303	750	11676
Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (SAFLAC) d/	G	3003	3000	479			6482
Sustainable development for children in the Amazon basin	G	200	91				291
	N	1775	1625	1100			4500

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)							
Children in especially difficult circumstances	G	89					89
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	G	35130	30002	22894	13171	14614	115811
	S	33440	5402	3309	3836	1139	49146
	T	68570	35404	26203	19007	15773	164957
	N	61980	66963	56911	50734	28359	264927

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
ASIA							
Afghanistan	G	6157	5500	5500			17157
	S	4037					4037
	T	10194	5500	5500	0	0	21194
	N	6390	7110	7400			20900
Bangladesh	G	18442	11152				29594
	S	26890	2801				29691
	T	45332	13953	0	0	0	59285
	N	42567	30764		92		73423
Bhutan	G	1316	1000	1000	1000	1009	5325
	S	1684	568				2252
	T	3000	1568	1000	1000	1009	7577
	N	1070	1380	1910	1900	1940	8200
Cambodia	G	2945	3000	3000			8945
	S	8219					8219
	T	11164	3000	3000	0	0	17164
	N	12300	27100	31600			71000
China	G	16938	16500	383			33821
	S	3719	1923	1611			7253
	T	20657	18423	1994	0	0	41074
	N	4727	5355	5150			15232

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
ASIA (continued)							
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	G	750	750				1500
India	G	35200	38720	38720	38720	4725	156085
	S	40885	16383	4932			62200
	T	76085	55103	43652	38720	4725	218285
	N	39498	68264	70100	62062		239924
Indonesia	G	11440	11440	11440	10211		44531
	S	9064	4				9068
	T	20504	11444	11440	10211	0	53599
	N	5178	7251	5761	6238		24428
Lao People's Democratic Republic	G	2349	1320	1320	1320	1418	7727
	S	1063	205				1268
	T	3412	1525	1320	1320	1418	8995
	N	3270	3720	3240	3060	3110	16400
Malaysia	G	750	750				1500
Maldives	G	752	750	14			1516
	S	941					941
	T	1693	750	14	0	0	2457
	N	857	638	585			2080

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
ASIA (continued)							
Mongolia	G	750	750	589			2089
Myanmar	G	5697	5500	5500	3593		20290
	S	1321	43				1364
	T	7018	5543	5500	3593	0	21654
	N	4510	4889	3620	2689		15708
Nepal	G	5959	5000	5000	5000	5297	26256
	S	7326	147	49			7522
	T	13285	5147	5049	5000	5297	33778
	N	3366	7303	7951	8000	8000	34620
Pacific Islands	G	1339	1430	1430	1430	1523	7152
	S	396					396
	T	1735	1430	1430	1430	1523	7548
	N	1189	1315	1335	1334	1334	6507
Pakistan	G	15538	14300	14300	14300	14300	72738
	S	4288	10417				14705
	T	19826	24717	14300	14300	14300	87443
	N	7570	9410	11060	12470	12990	53500
Papua New Guinea	G	1098	1000	1000	1000	2000	6098
	S	46					46
	T	1144	1000	1000	1000	2000	6144
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
ASIA (continued)							
Philippines	G	4654	4219				8873
	S	6968	1000				7968
	T	11622	5219	0	0	0	16841
	N	1710	1472				3182
Republic of Korea	G	750	274				1024
	S	45					45
	T	795	274	0	0	0	1069
Sri Lanka	G	1693	1375	1375	1375	1375	7193
	S	4526	1111	470			6107
	T	6219	2486	1845	1375	1375	13300
	N	2998	2996	4190	4716	4691	19591
Thailand	G	2750	1819				4569
	S	2585	136				2721
	T	5335	1955	0	0	0	7290
	N	3948	3582	87			7617
Viet Nam	G	9615	8800	8800	6623		33838
	S	2419	549				2968
	T	12034	9349	8800	6623	0	36806
	N	17434	9500	10000	10000		46934

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
ASIA (continued)							
Interregional:							
IFPPE for East Asia and Pakistan d/	G	1848	1408				3256
IFPPE for South Central Asia	G	1154	978				2132
Total, Asia	G	149884	137735	99371	84572	31647	503209
	S	126422	35287	7062	0	0	168771
	T	276306	173022	106433	84572	31647	671980
	N	159582	193049	164989	113561	33065	664246

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA							
Algeria	G	1022	1000	1000	322		3344
	S	25					25
	T	1047	1000	1000	322	0	3369
	N	735	755	840	170		2500
Djibouti	G	671	751				1422
	S	790					790
	T	1461	751	0	0	0	2212
	N	2041	518	4			2563
Egypt	G	4950	4950	1918			11818
	S	1195	513	330	110		2148
	T	6145	5463	2248	110	0	13966
	N	2404	590	446	2080		5520
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	G	1226	688				1914
	S	2084					2084
	T	3310	688	0	0	0	3998
	N	1000	500	500	500		2500
Iraq	G	1464					1464
	S	13543	300				13843
	T	15007	300	0	0	0	15307
	N	1000	500	500	500		2500

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (continued)							
Jordan	G	1000	327				1327
	S	2264					2264
	T	3264	327	0	0	0	3591
	N	600	300	300	300		1500
Kuwait	S	79					79
Lebanon	G	1150	1000	1000	1000	1000	5150
	S	1317					1317
	T	2467	1000	1000	1000	1000	6467
	N	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	20000
Morocco	G	2665	2640	2640	2640	2640	13225
	S	598					598
	T	3263	2640	2640	2640	2640	13823
	N	2780	2315	2420	1910	2375	11800
Oman	G	1000	1000	1000	286		3286
	S	143					143
	T	1143	1000	1000	286	0	3429
Saudi Arabia	G		5				5

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (continued)							
Sudan	G	7934	5500	5500	3118		22052
	S	24969					24969
	T	32903	5500	5500	3118	0	47021
	N	25544	15100	15120	15199		70963
Syrian Arab Republic	G	938	941				1879
	S	28					28
	T	966	941	0	0	0	1907
	N	250	420	750	500	581	2501
Tunisia	G	1000	1000	1000	820		3820
	S	225	78				303
	T	1225	1078	1000	820	0	4123
	N	400	422	500	1000		2322
Turkey	G	2811	2200	2200	1791		9002
	S	4709					4709
	T	7520	2200	2200	1791	0	13711
	N	2484	3224	3173	1574		10455
Yemen	G	2850	2035	1332			6217
	S	1232					1232
	T	4082	2035	1332	0	0	7449
	N	1784	1317				3101
Palestinian children and mothers in Jordan	G	288	200	200	17		705

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (continued)							
Palestinian children and mothers in Lebanon	G	350	350	350			1050
	T	350	350	350			1050
Palestinian children and mothers in the Syrian Arab Republic	G	200	200	200	50		650
Palestinian children and mothers in the West Bank and Gaza	G	884	725	725	-		2334
	S	97					97
	T	981	725	725	0	0	2431
	N	750	800	625			2175
Gulf area programme (IFPPE) d/	G	630	500				1130
	S	49					49
	T	679	500	0	0	0	1179
IFPPE for the Middle East and North Africa d/	G	1282	1006				2288
Total, Middle East and North Africa	G	34315	27018	19065	10044	3640	94082
	S	53347	891	330	110	0	54678
	T	87662	27909	19395	10154	3640	148760
	N	46122	31111	29528	27733	6956	141450

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
INTERREGIONAL (continued)							
Emergency Reserve Fund	G	7000	7000				14000
Strengthening food and nutrition surveillance systems	G	244					244
	S	350					350
	T	594	0	0	0	0	594
	N	3607					3607
Communication training programme	S	388	162				550
Participation in the children's vaccine initiative	G	1643	3000				4643
	N	5000	5000	3000	3000		16000
Interregional programme to address the impact of AIDS on women and children	G	1517	1000				2517
	S	1655					1655
	T	3172	1000	0	0	0	4172
	N	1394	1500	3000			5894
Education reserve fund	G	7837	5000				12837
	N	2500	3500	4000			10000
Programme coordination and support for improved nutrition of children and women in developing countries	G	711	1000				1711
	N		1000	1000			2000

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
INTERREGIONAL (continued)							
Global communication support programme	G	534	400				934
	S	1004					1004
	T	1538	400	0	0	0	1938
	N	970	600	600			2170
UNICEF Maurice Pate Award	G	25					25
Essential drugs	S	2578					2578
Control of iodine deficiency disorders	G	1686	1120	1020	1020	224	5070
	S	124					124
	T	1810	1120	1020	1020	224	5194
	N	1375	550	550	550		3025
Children in especially difficult circumstances	G	249	299				548
	S	562					562
	T	811	299	0	0	0	1110
	N	710	3650	2500			6860
Global water and sanitation	G	1393	1000				2393
	N		5000	5000			10000
Regional support for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation	G a/	550	650				1200

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
INTERREGIONAL (continued)							
International Child Development Centre	S	7026					7026
	N		3493				3493
Interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation	G	12500	12500	773			25773
Programme planning and preparation for environmentally sustainable development for children	G	1084	1000				2084
	N	3002	2900	3000			8902
Monitoring child survival and development in the 1990s	G	1462	1563				3025
	N	2500	2500				5000
Programme planning and preparation for UNICEF support for the elimination of dracunculiasis by the mid-1990s	G	1082	1500	1500			4082

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Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
INTERREGIONAL (continued)							
Mortality Reduction Fund	G	11494	10000	10000			31494
	S	321					321
	T	11815	10000	10000	0	0	31815
	N	15739	10000	10000			35739
UNICEF/WHO Joint Nutrition Support Programme	S	449	333				782
Rotary International	N	15146	12000	13085			40231
Women in Development	G	1000	1000				2000
	N	1500	1500	2500			5500
Establishment of a vaccine independence initiative	N	2500	2500	2500	2500		10000
Total, Interregional	G	52011	48032	13293	1020	224	114580
	S	14457	495	0	0	0	14952
	T	66468	48527	13293	1020	224	129532
	N	55943	55693	50735	6050	0	168421

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
EUROPE							
Albania	S	627					627
Bulgaria	S	48					48
Russian Federation	S	43					43
Romania	S	1496					1496
Yugoslavia	G	4					4
	S	1338					1338
Total, Europe	G	4					4
	S	3552					3552

Table 3 (continued)

Phasing of expenditure for general resources and supplementary funding programmes taking into account new recommendations and unspent balances as of end 1991 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Total, Africa	G	141618	110884	83762	42486	19237	397987
	S	127992	13683	4018	2195	0	147888
	T	269610	124567	87780	44681	19237	545875
	N	265021	185037	147641	101494	28674	727867
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	G	35130	30002	22894	13171	14614	115811
	S	33440	5402	3309	5836	1159	49146
	T	68570	35404	26203	19007	15773	164957
	N	61980	66943	56911	50734	28359	264927
Total, Asia	G	149884	137735	99371	84572	31647	503209
	S	126422	35287	7062	0	0	168771
	T	276306	173022	106433	84572	31647	671980
	N	159582	193049	164989	113561	33065	664246
Total, Middle East and North Africa	G	34315	27018	19065	10044	3640	94082
	S	53347	891	330	110		54678
	T	87662	27909	19395	10154	3640	148760
	N	46122	31111	29528	27733	6956	141450
Total, Interregional	G	52011	48032	13293	1020	224	114580
	S	14457	495				14952
	T	66468	48527	13293	1020	224	129532
	N	60943	53693	50735	6050		171421
Total, Europe	G	4					4
	S	3552					3552
	T	3556					3556
Total, Global	G	412962 b/	353671	238385	151293	69362	1225673
	S	359210	55758	14719	8141	1159	438987
	T	772172	409429	253104	159434	70521	1664660
	N	593648	529833	449804	299572	97054	1969911

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Footnotes to table 3

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a/ At the time of preparing this document, the final balances of approved programmes were not yet available. This table shows the provisional balances.

b/ G = General resources.
S = Current supplementary funds programmes funded as of the end of 1991.
T = Total of general resources and supplementary funds.

c/ N = Unfunded balances of approved supplementary funding proposals and new recommendations to the Executive Board. Because of earlier preparation of this table, the figures may differ from those shown in proposals for supplementary funding.

d/ IFPPE refers to 1992 allocations made from the interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation and the education reserve fund. SAFLAC refers to the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean.

e/ Allocations to countries and regions for 1992 have been distributed.

f/ The estimated expenditure for general resources for 1992 is within the affordable programme expenditure shown in the financial plan of the medium-term plan. The estimated expenditure for supplementary funds reflects estimates received from field offices. The financial plan projected that 80 per cent of the estimated expenditure will result in actual expenditure in the current year. Since all supplementary funds are firm pledges made by donors, there is no problem with affordability.

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FOR ACTION

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATION*

Lesotho

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the country programme of Lesotho for the period 1992 to 1996 in the amount of $5 million from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $7,664,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

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* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1991, will be contained in the "Summary of 1992 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.2 and Add.1).

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THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. Lesotho has a population of 1.8 million people, 86 per cent of whom live in rural areas. Arable land is scarce, comprising a mere 227,000 hectares. Agriculture, the major sectoral activity, accounts for a declining 20 per cent share of the gross domestic product. The country has a high total fertility rate (5.8 per cent), which is the result of early marriage, increasing premarital sexual activities, limited knowledge and use of contraceptives, reduced male labour opportunities in South Africa, improved medical services and an increasingly youthful population. In 1986, children up to the age of 14 accounted for 40.7 per cent of the total population. Based on the current annual growth rate of 2.6 per cent, Lesotho's population will reach an estimated 2 million in the year 2000.

2. For the past 15 years, Lesotho's national income has been dependent on South Africa in the form of remittances by an estimated 120,000 Basotho migrant workers. In 1989, these mine workers earned roughly $400 million in wages. Of this, about $100 million returned to Lesotho in the form of deferred pay, and $75 million in the form of remittances. Additional income in 1988/89, amounting to $69 million, came from common customs union revenue. The economy is extremely vulnerable to external factors, and the country is now experiencing a falling rate of agricultural production and an increasing rate of closure of both industrial and commercial establishments. Unemployment in 1990/91 is estimated at 41 per cent. By end of 1991, some 80,000 Basotho miners in South Africa are to be retrenched. In 1988, the Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed upon the introduction of a structural adjustment programme, which called for adjustments to the national budget, a reduction of subsidies and tax increases. One of the measures taken to reduce subsidies was to increase levels of cost-recovery in government services, resulting in large increases in user charges for health, electricity and water services. The immediate effect of this measure at government health facilities was an overall reduction in attendance, including that of children under five years of age.

3. An analysis of data from surveys and a poverty mapping exercise reveal that Lesotho is facing increasing levels of poverty over time. The distribution of primary resources, such as land for agriculture, livestock, income and migrant remittances, is heavily skewed in favour of either a few households or those in lowland towns. There are no accurate statistics available of people who live on the margin of poverty, but available evidence suggests that the number is large, especially in the mountain and foothill areas. This poses serious implications for the survival and development of children and other vulnerable groups.

4. Available mortality and morbidity data in Lesotho are based on data from health facilities, but for as many births that are registered, a large percentage of total births are not registered. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is estimated at 95 per 1,000 live births, and the under-five mortality rate at 130 per 1,000 live births. Available data for 1988 show that

diarrhoeal diseases remained the leading direct cause of infant and child mortality, at 38 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. Other causes include acute respiratory infections (ARI), low birth weight, nutritional deficiencies, accidents involving burns and food poisoning. The inadequacy of the registration system for vital statistics also necessitates that the maternal mortality rate (MMR) must be calculated from institutional data. Most women who give birth at hospitals are high-risk cases referred by village health workers (VHWs), traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and health centre staff. Eighty-five per cent of pregnant women attend antenatal clinics, but few deliver in hospital. Available 1988 institutional figures estimate that MMR was 220 per 100,000 live births. Among recorded cases, the main causes of maternal mortality are haemorrhage, sepsis and prolonged labour. It is difficult to determine the extent of maternal morbidity in Lesotho because of the weak health information system. Twenty-six per cent of all out-patient visits to health facilities indicate that respiratory diseases are the leading cause of morbidity. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are the leading communicable diseases. The incidence rates of gonorrhoea and syphilis are 16 and 6 per 1,000 persons, respectively.

5. Many factors contribute to inadequate household food security in Lesotho. Sixty per cent of the male population work in mines, primarily in South Africa, and are not present for farming and food production activities. Twenty-five per cent of female-headed households are without farming plots and 20 per cent are without remittances from mines. Female-headed households where the women are engaged in farming are unable to obtain financial credit because of women's legal status as minors. Malnutrition is a major contributory factor to maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality. The 1991 situation analysis of children and women reveals that the malnutrition rate as determined by weight-for-age for children one to two years old averaged 29 per cent, and for children 2 to 4 years old, 23 per cent. Low birth weight averaged 13 per cent. Malnutrition contributed to 39 per cent of IMR and 45 per cent of child mortality in 1988. Studies show that the major causes of malnutrition are the early introduction of sugared water, the predominant use of commercial milk substitutes and a lack of energy-dense food in children's diets. The lack of food and women's lack of time to feed and care for their children also contribute to childhood malnutrition. Infrequent feeding of the majority of 4- to 36-month-old children increases their susceptibility to malnutrition. Additionally, during episodes of diarrhoea and vomiting, food is usually withdrawn. Iodine deficiency is a contributory factor in maternal malnutrition. Studies show that the incidence of iodine deficiency varies from 14 to 45 per cent among women of child-bearing age and 6 to 39 per cent among schoolchildren. The prevalence of endemic goitre appears to be higher in mountain areas.

6. Studies show that 45 per cent of the population in rural areas have access to safe water supplies and 14 per cent to sanitary means of excreta disposal, as compared to 59 and 22 per cent, respectively, for water supply and sanitation facilities in urban areas. Contaminated water, particularly in rural areas, comes from sources such as unprotected springs, rivers and dams, and transmits gastro-intestinal diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea and

worms. As a result of inadequate sanitation, diarrhoeal diseases remain the principal cause of morbidity and mortality among young children and a major cause of morbidity among adults nationwide.

7. Lesotho is divided into 18 geographic health service areas, structured around the nine existing government hospitals and nine church hospitals, the latter falling under the Private Health Association of Lesotho (PHAL). A nineteenth health service area was structured around remote mountain health facilities and is supervised by the Lesotho Flying Doctors' Service. Although there is at least one hospital for every district in Lesotho, these facilities are mainly concentrated in the lowlands. The number of health centres has been increasing steadily in recent years, although constraints now imposed by the structural adjustment programme severely limit the rate of expansion. Bad roads, rugged terrain and a lack of bridges make it difficult to establish new facilities or to run existing ones efficiently in sparsely populated mountain areas. As a result, people in many of these communities walk long distances to the nearest health facility. More than 50 per cent of both government and PHAL hospitals and health centres are either poorly housed or in a poor state of repair. The structural adjustment programme and its accompanying austerity measures, together with the general budgetary crisis of PHAL institutions, make it difficult to identify, engage and retain qualified staff in the health sector. The lack of adequate accommodations and relatively more attractive salaries and working conditions in South Africa have been cited as additional constraints to adequate staffing. In addition to the Government-PHAL dichotomy in staffing, there is also a regional variation, whereby most of the health personnel are concentrated in the lowlands. This skewing is viewed as counter-productive in terms of the Government's objective of equity in the distribution of health care.

8. Educational development since independence has been rapid, and school enrolment rates have greatly increased. The net primary school enrolment ratio in 1989 was 55 per cent of children 6 to 12 years of age. Sixty per cent of pupils at the primary level are female. Adult (15 years old and above) literacy is estimated at 62 per cent. However, the existing system of education suffers from critical problems, such as inefficiency and decline in quality and relevance to the occupational and socio-economic realities of Lesotho. The system is characterized by high wastage, drop-out and repetition rates, weak management and inadequate teaching and learning materials and facilities, especially at the primary level. The low completion rate is particularly worrying at the lower primary school level. The reasons for this include overcrowded classrooms and lack of essential facilities (14 per cent of the pupils are without classrooms, 40 per cent without desks and chairs and 70 per cent with very poor sanitation facilities); a high proportion of over-age pupils (70 per cent of class 1); unqualified teachers (19 per cent); and lack of adequate and appropriate teaching/learning materials. The average pupil-teacher ratio in 1988 was 56 to 1. The annual drop-out rate between 1988 and 1990 was estimated at 8 per cent. In short, the education system fails to prepare enough children with the practical and technical skills and knowledge needed for Lesotho's economic development or for productive and progressive lives. With regard to adult literacy, studies show that about

50 per cent of adults are functionally illiterate. It is estimated that 54 per cent of males and 70 per cent of females are literate. Herd-boys and returned mine workers constitute the largest groups of functional illiterates.

9. Early childhood development (ECD), a relatively new area for Lesotho, is mainly a community-based activity supported by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). There were approximately 800 ECD centres of all types and sizes in 1989, providing care and education for about 10,000 children between two and five years of age, which represents about 4 per cent of the relevant age group. Coverage is much lower in rural areas. The increase in number of ECD centres from 200 in 1985 to 800 in 1989 is a clear reflection of growing community interest and commitment. With the growing economic constraints experienced by Lesotho, an increasing number of working mothers, particularly single parents, require safe and environmentally stimulating centres for child care. In addition, many parents now see the importance of ECD as preparation for primary schooling.

10. Statistics are generally unavailable on the extent of the problem of children in especially difficult circumstances. However, police records and available studies signal cause for concern. The number of abandoned children in Lesotho is unknown, since the majority of these cases go unreported. There are no accurate statistics on disabled and street children, although it is estimated that these issues are becoming a real problem. Few institutions cater to disabled or socially disadvantaged children, and facilities and care vary. Another vulnerable group are the herd-boys, who are often the victims of natural disasters and are deprived of educational opportunities. These children begin their work in this traditional way of life as early as eight years of age.

11. The prolonged absence of the majority of males in the mines and farms of South Africa makes the role of women, both in the family and in the economy, critically important in the advancement of child survival, protection and development. Under current legislation, the rights of women are limited. Women are legally classified as minors, a situation that continues to retard women's development severely, leaving them without the social, political and economic benefits that fair and just legislation should provide. Further worsening this situation, cultural stereotypes, ignorance of the law and confusion regarding the dual system of law (Roman-Dutch and customary law) have created for the majority of women a certain acceptance of the status quo. Constraints women face include limited legal rights, negative traditional attitudes, lack of access to credit and an overload of domestic duties.

12. Lesotho faces enormous difficulties in social communication with remote places in the country because of the rugged terrain. The problem is exacerbated by sharp socio-economic differences between the lowland and mountain regions. For example, although nationwide household radio ownership in 1987 was 62 per cent, only 20 per cent of households in the mountain areas owned radios. In addition, the circulation of newspapers and other print materials in the mountain regions is also limited.

PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1987-1991

13. UNICEF cooperation for the period 1987-1991 aimed at (a) the attainment of 90 per cent immunization coverage by 1990 and an increase in antenatal care attendance to 85 per cent; (b) the provision of effectively trained, supervised and equipped VHWs to promote community health activities in all villages in Lesotho, thus increasing coverage for antenatal care, immunization, oral rehydration therapy, growth monitoring and other family health measures; (c) the reduction of the prevalence of malnutrition in children under 24 months of age from 30 to 15 per cent, and the reduction of the hospitalization rate of under-five-year-olds due to malnutrition by 50 per cent from 1985 levels; (d) an increase in access to ECD centres of Basotho children aged two to six years to 50 per cent and a reduction in hospital morbidity due to accidents among children aged one to four years by 25 per cent; and (e) a significant increase in support, demand and knowledge with regard to the core programmes of child survival, protection and development and maternal health.

Health

14. The health programme took note of the Government's adoption of primary health care (PHC) as the strategy for providing basic health care for all, with a greater emphasis placed on preventive services. By 1988, full immunization coverage had increased to over 60 per cent, from 40 per cent in 1982. A survey revealed that, by 1990, universal child immunization (UCI) targets had been achieved despite many constraints. Significant progress has been made in the strengthening of family health services through the development of managerial processes and support systems. The cold-chain system is adequately equipped and functions with a high degree of reliability. Training for supervisors, technicians and health workers was intensified based on the assessment of needs derived from programme evaluation at health service area and national levels. A significant reduction has been seen in the number of measles cases, which has dropped from over 8,000 in 1981 to about 1,500 in 1989. Over the past 10 years, the prevalence of lameness attributable to polio has dropped from 250 to 23 per 100,000 cases for children aged five to nine years. The Government began a national control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) programme in 1983, under the Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases project supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The CDD programme aimed at training health centre staff, VHWs and parents in the recognition and management of cases of diarrhoea. UNICEF contributed to the CDD programme through the provision of oral rehydration salts, training of health staff and production of suitable health education materials. The programme emphasized improved case management and prevention, including promotion of breast-feeding, improved weaning practices, improved hygiene practices, use of clean water and improved sanitation facilities.

Training of community health workers

15. The training of community health workers (CHWs) received major support during the programme period. The findings of a 1988 programme evaluation revealed a good distribution of VHWs, who were also found to be active and competent; community involvement and participation; promotion of latrine construction and spring protection; and extensive collaboration between the Government, NGOs and individuals. Further studies revealed that the successful training of CHWs has contributed to increases in the following: immunization coverage, to over 60 per cent; the correct treatment of diarrhoea, to 32 per cent; use of antenatal care services, to 85 per cent; and use of delivery services, to 60 per cent. Improvements in growth monitoring, increased dissemination of information on the importance of clean water and sanitation and involvement of communities in health activities were also noted. A total of 5,800 VHWs and 1,200 TBAs have been trained. Standardized training manuals have been developed for both categories of health workers.

Nutrition

16. The nutrition programme focused on the two districts worst hit by malnutrition, Qacha's Nek and Quthing. A unified growth chart was developed; nutrition education supported by appropriate material and training of trainers was provided for improved management of the project; intensive community-based growth monitoring on a monthly basis was introduced in 21 areas in the two districts; training in growth monitoring, weaning practices and other health issues was given to extension workers; and intensive support was provided for committees established at central, district and area levels. Much attention has been given to intersectoral collaboration. The household food security component aimed at ensuring that sufficient, appropriate food was produced and available. Income-generating activities for families which had no opportunity to participate in food production were supported. However, this component lagged behind because of a number of constraints, including limited technical capacity in the Government and in UNICEF, which resulted in a gradual but slow understanding and appreciation of the integrated approach to nutrition. However, there is evidence that communities are highly mobilized to participate in these activities.

Early childhood development

17. Through consultancies and workshops, the ECD programme has made a significant contribution to the formulation of government policy encompassing special education. An ECD Unit was established in the Ministry of Education and a curriculum developed for the training of ECD teachers. In addition, approximately 800 ECD centres were established, 581 of which were registered and manned by trained staff.

18. Posters, radio messages, travelling theatre, lectures and pitsos (public gatherings) were used to mobilize support and knowledge about the child survival, protection and development programmes, particularly in rural communities. Several studies and seminars advancing child survival themes

contributed significantly to national planning and policy formulation. On the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child, a national children's conference was held; the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children was signed by the Government; the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was signed; the Jomtien Declaration on Education for All has set a clear path for government policies in education; and the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was signed.

Monitoring and evaluation

19. External and internal evaluations included assessments of the cost-effectiveness, coverage and impact of immunization; the impact of health and nutrition interventions; the effectiveness of the care and education of young children; the effectiveness of integrated training of health workers; and the impact of health education on various interventions. Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies were also carried out in various sectors, including health, and the effectiveness of social mobilization strategies was assessed.

20. While there were impressive successes in implementation, there were also a number of drawbacks, including overly ambitious targets for the various interventions; lack of analysed data for proper planning; thinly dispersed government staff; lack of clearly defined roles at the level of implementation; weak coordination and problems in establishing working administrative and accounting systems; low levels of involvement of health service area staff in the planning process; and unclearly specified government contributions. Emphasis, therefore, will have to be put on the following: strengthening coordination; providing increased support to national capacity building in policy formulation, planning, management, monitoring and evaluation; and improving information collection, analysis and use. There were a number of problems related to the quality of health statistics, which will need to be rectified. It was not possible to develop performance indicators to monitor the impact of various programmes in all health service areas or to target development assistance.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1992-1996

Recommended general resources: $5,000,000
Supplementary funding: $7,664,000

Recommended programme cooperation a/
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	General resources	Supplementary funds b/	Total
Health	2 438	2 749	5 187
Nutrition and household food security	618	2 184	2 802
Education	704	2 264	2 968
Social mobilization	590	282	872
Planning and social statistics	650	185	835
Total	5 000	7 664	12 664

a/ The breakdown for estimated yearly expenditures is given in table 3.

b/ In addition, there are also funded supplementary funding projects shown in table 3.

Programme preparation

21. The preparation of the 1992-1996 programme brought together government and United Nations agencies, NGOs and UNICEF representatives in a participatory planning process. Linkages were made with the goals of the 1990s as expressed in the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action. A mid-term review held in 1989 identified previous programme constraints and made suggestions for improvement in implementation of the 1992-1996 programme. The 1990 situation analysis of children and women provided data to identify specific priorities and activities. A 1990 evaluation of the programme examined both overall and programme-specific impact in detail and identified a number of areas for close examination in terms of the design and implementation of the future programme. A strategy meeting drew together senior officials of government and United Nations agencies, the donor community, NGOs and the university to discuss the situation analysis, identify goals and objectives and map out programme areas and strategies.

Country programme goals and objectives

22. The programme of the Government and UNICEF for the period 1992-1996 clearly encompasses the framework of wider national efforts towards the achievement of the goals for children in the 1990s. The UNICEF-assisted

programme will link closely with and contribute to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the Government's national programme of action for children, focusing on the goals for children considered especially urgent in Lesotho, in the light of the priority problems faced by women and children. The programme will also respond to the needs of the various sectors accorded priority for national development by the Government, namely, health, nutrition and household food security, education, community mobilization and national capacity building. Programme objectives have been formulated to support the Government's efforts to realize its goals and objectives of improving the well-being of children, women and other vulnerable groups.

23. The Government's major programme goals for the period 1992-1996 are the reduction of IMR from 95 to 50 per 1,000; the reduction of the under-five-year-old mortality rate (U5MR) from 130 to 70 per 1,000; the reduction of MMR from 220 to 146 per 100,000; the reduction of malnutrition among children under five years of age from 17 to 11 per cent; the expansion of ECD activities; the improvement of access to basic education and completion of primary school by at least 80 per cent of primary schoolchildren; the reduction of the adult illiteracy rate, with an emphasis on males, because of the unique situation in Lesotho, where the female literacy rate is higher than that of males, from 38 to 19 per cent; and the improvement of the situation of children in especially difficult circumstances.

Strategies

24. The programme will focus on strengthening the national capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes aimed at promoting the survival, protection and development of children. Emphasis will be placed on preventive and promotive measures that involve the mother and child, family and the community. Decentralized and integrated approaches will be supported for health service delivery, with a focus on the community level. Community participation in the planning, financing, and delivery of basic health services will be promoted, using the Bamako Initiative strategy. Advocacy for household food security will aim at improving the nutritional status of women and children. The status of women will be enhanced by advocating for a change in their current legal status as minors and promoting income-generating activities. A major strategy will be institution strengthening and national capacity building, aimed at ensuring the sustainability and expansion of child survival interventions at community and national levels. Social mobilization will promote the effective participation of all levels of society in the improvement of the status of women and children.

Health

25. The overall objective of the health programme is to improve the health status of children and women in Lesotho by strengthening PHC activities and sustaining achievements in UCI, which will consequently ensure the reduction of maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality rates. The specific objectives are: (a) to reduce maternal mortality by strengthening antenatal and perinatal care and health service delivery, supporting operational

research to determine the causes and magnitude of maternal morbidity and mortality, improving health service delivery and training health workers in the identification of high-risk mothers, management and supervision; (b) to sustain a minimum antigen coverage of 90 per cent among children and achieve 80 per cent tetanus toxoid coverage among women of child-bearing age by supporting the training of health workers, logistical management and supervision, the expansion of health services to remote areas and the provision of vaccines and cold-chain equipment; (c) to increase the rate of diarrhoea cases treated correctly from 36 to 50 per cent; and (d) to reduce diarrhoea case fatality rates from 5 to 2 per cent and reduce the total number of diarrhoea cases by 30 per cent. Links between CDD and rural water supply and sanitation efforts will be reinforced through the development of training programmes that include both health and water supply and sanitation staff; the preparation of suitable hygiene education materials; and the coordination of activities through joint monitoring and evaluation. Existing district and village health coordination committees will be expanded to include all departments involved in rural water supply and sanitation activities.

26. Other objectives include: (a) the reduction of deaths from pneumonia among children up to four years old by 50 per cent through the rational use of antibiotics; (b) the correct assessment and treatment of ARI through the provision of training in case management and support for materials development, health education and immunization to prevent respiratory infections among children; and (c) the prevention and control of the spread of the human immune deficiency virus (HIV) and STDs and the limitation of the social and health consequences of HIV/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) through support for the training of health workers, community leaders and women's groups, emphasizing health education in secondary schools and supporting research to determine the impact of HIV infection on the prevalence of tuberculosis. Since the structural adjustment programme may impose both positive and negative effects on different segments of the population, particularly communities that are already burdened by economic and social difficulties, the 1992-1996 programme aims at putting mechanisms in place for strengthening and sustaining PHC at district, health service area and community levels in order to reach large segments of the population currently under-served.

27. The health programme will also strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health to implement PHC programmes efficiently and effectively by generating community support for health financing. This will be achieved by implementing the Bamako Initiative strategy to revitalise the health system. That strategy will thus become the core of the health programme as a means of extending accessibility to sustained PHC and ensuring communities' involvement and participation in health services. While ultimately attempting to strengthen all health service areas initially, programmes will first be intensified in five areas. CHWs will be trained, supervised and equipped with the necessary supplies to provide services in all communities by health service area trainers, nurse clinicians and central level staff, who receive continuous training in all elements of PHC, including HIV/STD control. The Ministry of Health and PHAL will be strengthened to plan effectively and implement PHC

programmes through the integration of health services and the extension of PHC services to under-served and remote areas of the country. Support will be provided for village health posts, transportation, supervision of remote mountain-based health facilities and decentralization of the health information system to four districts/health service areas.

Nutrition and household food security

28. The overall objective of the nutrition and household food security programme is to improve the nutritional status of women and children by reducing severe and moderate malnutrition among children up to five years old by 1996 by one third of its 1990 level. Specific objectives include increasing the rate of growth monitoring among children up to 5 years old by 30 per cent; ensuring that at least 80 per cent of mothers understand the importance of growth monitoring and that 65 per cent can correctly interpret the growth curve; increasing the rate of exclusive breast-feeding for the first four months of life by 10 per cent; ensuring that 60 per cent of mothers wean their children (4-24 months of age) on local high-energy-dense food; and reducing the prevalence of bottle feeding from 80 to 40 per cent. The programme will ensure that initial training and refresher courses in growth monitoring and weaning are integrated into CHW training and other health programmes. Support will also be given for the training of extension and health facility workers, the development of growth-related nutrition messages and the dissemination of these messages through women's groups and the mass media. Growth monitoring equipment will also be provided.

29. The reduction of endemic iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) will be achieved through the training of health workers, advocacy for the sale and use of iodized salt and health education. This activity will benefit from a baseline survey in four ecological zones to determine the prevalence of IDD. Food accessibility will be improved by promoting drought-resistant crops, home and communal gardens, labour-saving devices, simple technologies for food preservation and small-animal raising. The rate of low-birth-weight babies will be reduced from 13.5 to 5 per cent. Appropriate technology will be promoted and funds provided for seeds and education to ensure that 25 per cent of low-income households in six districts have increased income and access to food, and to ensure that 50 per cent of households without land participate in income-generating activities.

Education

30. The Government collaborated with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), USAID and UNICEF to develop its education sector development plan for 1991-1996. The two major objectives of the plan are to increase the quality, efficiency and relevance of education programmes at all levels of the education system, with a special focus on primary education, and to improve education management and address the financing and resource allocation issues which limit the development of the education sector as a whole. The objectives of the UNICEF-assisted programme are: (a) to improve substantially the quality of ECD, including special education; (b) to improve

access to and integration into the primary school system for children with disabilities; (c) to strengthen the teaching skills of primary schoolteachers in core curriculum subjects for classes 1 through 3 in order to improve pupils' learning achievements; and (d) to improve the literacy rate and educational opportunities of Basotho mine workers, herd-boys, out-of-school children and drop-outs through the provision of alternative learning opportunities to acquire basic education. Training, the development of education materials, social mobilization and the development of kits for young children will be the primary tools used to achieve the objectives.

Social mobilization

31. The objective of the social mobilization programme is to mobilize all levels of the society to participate in and promote the health, nutrition, education and legal rights of children and women, as well as their survival, protection and development within the context of national and social development. Media capacities to identify, analyse and solve child survival problems will be strengthened through social communications for development. The programme will support the training of various categories of personnel, exchange of information through networking, research and development in knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) and the production of communication materials.

Planning and social statistics

32. The overall aim of the planning and social statistics programme is to support the country programme through surveys and the provision of relevant and timely information for proper planning and national capacity building to achieve the goals for children and development in the 1990s. Existing human and institutional resources at all levels within the country will be mobilized and strengthened. The National University of Lesotho and other institutions of higher learning will be linked with ongoing activities in an attempt to improve child survival, protection and development. Assistance will be provided to enable those responsible for the collection and analysis of data and information on children and women in Lesotho to monitor the effects of the programme interventions. The interventions will promote and support community involvement and responsibility, using the Bamako Initiative strategy. Academic training will be associated with community needs and priorities. Specific areas for study already identified include herd-boys, street children, children with disabilities, abandoned children and women with disabilities. The updating of the situation analysis will be an ongoing process for planning and programme reformulation.

Monitoring and evaluation

33. A system of regular reporting on programme and project progress will be followed by each responsible implementing partner. UNICEF will develop an integrated reporting system in cooperation with the Government. The system of annual review of the overall country programme will continue under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Planning, with the participation of the

concerned United Nations agencies and others. These reviews will form the basis of reformulation of the plans of action. Regular field visits will be undertaken jointly with government counterparts to allow close analysis of the progress of individual projects and to promote intersectoral coordination and participatory planning. Joint evaluation and assessment activities will be undertaken. A mid-term review of the programme, with accompanying evaluations, will be undertaken in mid-1994 to review overall trends and progress towards objectives and to reflect upon the effectiveness of strategies adopted. An overall research programme and database will be developed to facilitate programme development and monitoring and mid-term programme reformulation. The information will also be used to monitor and analyse progress towards the global goals for children and development in the 1990s.

34. A Government/UNICEF implementation framework has been developed, with clearly defined roles. The phasing of implementation with available managerial, technical and financial resources has also been defined in the country programme management plan. The structure of the country office has been adjusted to reflect the staffing needs of the new programme. A detailed fund-raising strategy has been formulated which takes into account the need for significant supplementary funding to achieve the programme objectives.

Coordination with other partners

35. The programme plans of operation were reviewed with the concerned United Nations agencies. These plans are complementary to the activities of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (women in development, education and national capacity building); the World Health Organization (WHO) (essential drug supplies, training of health workers, health education and national capacity building); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (health and women in development); the World Bank (nutrition, household food security and education); USAID (education); the Swedish International Development Authority (national capacity building); and NGOs such as Rotary International (health), Plenty Canada (nutrition and household food security), the Bernard Van Leer Foundation (education) and Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Coordination with bilateral and multilateral donors will be undertaken through inter-agency meetings convened by the Ministry of Planning and sectoral ministries, as well as by the resident coordinator of the United Nation system.

TABLE 1. BASIC STATISTICS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Lesotho (1990 and earlier years) UNICEF country classification

Under-five mortality rate	130	(1990)	High U5MR
Infant mortality rate	95	(1990)	Very high IMR
GNP per capita	$ 470	(1990)	Low GNP
Total population	1774.0 Thousands	(1990)	

KEY INDICATORS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT		1970	1980	1985	1990
Births	(thousands)	46	55	62	72
Infant deaths (under 1)	(thousands)	6	6	7	7
Under-five deaths	(thousands)	8	9	9	9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		185	161	145	130
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births)		135	117	106	95

		About 1980	Most recent
Underweight children (under 5) (% weight for age, 1981)	Moderate & severe	..	16
	Severe	..	2
Babies with low birth weight (%, 1979/1987)		15	11
% of primary school children reaching final grade (1980/1988)		27*	52

NUTRITION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Mothers breast-feeding at 3/6/12 months (%, 1977)		93 / 89 / 76	../ ../ ..
Prevalence of wasting (%, 1981)		..	7
Prevalence of stunting (%, 1981)		..	23
Daily per capita calorie supply (% of requirements, 1979-1981/1988)		103	101
Food production per capita index (Index 1979-1981=100, 1980/1990)		98	76
Household expenditure (% of total income)	All food/cereals		../..

HEALTH INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
ORT use rate (%, 1988)			68
Access to health services	Total	..	80
(% of population, 1980/1985)	Urban/rural	../..	../..
Access to safe water	Total	14	48
(% of population, 1980/1988)	Urbnn/rural	37/ 11	59/ 45
Access to adequate sanitation	Total	14	15
(% of population, 1980/1985)	Urban/rural	13/ 14	22/ 14
Births attended by trained personnel (%, 1988)		..	40
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births, 1973)		1600	..

Immunization		1981	1985	1990
One-year-olds (%) immunized against:	Tuberculosis	81	86	97
	DPT	56	82	76
	Polio	54	80	75
	Measles	49	73	76
Pregnant women (%) immunized against	Tetanus	..	0	0

TABLE 1 (continued)

Lesotho

EDUCATION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Primary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	102/ 66	112/ ..
(%, 1980/1987)	Male	85/ 54	101/ ..
	Female	120/ 78	123/ ..
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	17/ 13	25/ ..
(%, 1980/1987)	Male	14/ 9	20/ ..
	Female	20/ 16	30/ ..
Adult literacy rate, 15 years & older	Total	62	..
(%, 1970/1990)	Male/female	49/ 74	../ ..
Radio/television sets (per 1,000 population, 1980/1988)		22/0	68/1

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS		1970	1980	1985	1990	2000**
Total population	(Thousands)	1064.0	1339.0	1538.0	1774.0	2370.0
Population aged 0-15 years	(Thousands)	..	590.2	688.2	802.9	1073.6
Population aged 0-4 years	(Thousands)	..	224.3	264.9	304.0	391.8
Urban population (% of total)		9	14	17	20	28
Life expectancy at birth	Total	47	52	55	57	62
(years)	Male	43	48	50	53	58
	Female	52	57	59	62	67
Total fertility rate		5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.3
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		43	42	41	41	38
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		20	15	13	12	9

		About 1980	Most recent
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%, 1977)		5	..
Population annual growth rate	Total	2.3	2.8
(%, 1965-1980/1980-1990)	Urban	14.6	6.8

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
GNP per capita annual growth rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1990)		6.8	-0.9
Inflation rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1989)		8	13
Population in absolute poverty (%, 1979)	Urban/rural	50/ 55	../ ..
Household income share (%)	Top 20%/bottom 40%	../ ..	../ ..
Government expenditure	Health/education	../ ..	7/ 16
(% of total expenditure, 1980/1987)	Defence	..	10
Household expenditure (% of total income, 1980-1985)	Health/education		../..
Official development assistance:	US$ millions	94	118
(1980/1989)	As % of GNP	15	14
Debt service (% of goods & services exports, 1980/1989)		1	3

Definitions, sources and symbols are described in the section preceding these data sheets.

* UNICEF field office source.

** United Nations Population Division projections based on past and current trends.

TABLE 2. EXPENDITURE UNDER PREVIOUS COOPERATION PERIOD, 1987-1991

(In thousands of United States dollars)

COUNTRY: LESOTHO
LATEST BOARD APPROVAL: 1987
GENERAL RESOURCES: $2,570,000

	Supplies and equipment (incl. freight)		Training grants		Project staff		Other cash		Totals		
	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	Total
Health	1054	796	283	73	222	350	269	290	1828	1509	3337
Water supply and sanitation	33						23	13	56	13	69
Nutrition	24	68	90	43		213	89	51	203	375	578
Education				2						2	2
Community organization and development		26		8			11	16	11	50	61
Young child development	2		3				23		28		28
Women-centred programme	32		12		22		7		73		73
Advocacy	3		36						39		39
Emergency		26					5		5	26	31
Planning and project support	62	7	48		206		203	2	519	9	528
Freight	142	23					6		148	23	171
GRAND TOTAL	1352	946	472	126	450	563	636	372	2909 a/	2006	4915

GR = General resources.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
a/ Including allocations to fund unfunded supplementary funds.

TABLE 3. PLANNED EXPENDITURE, 1992-1996

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country: LESOTHO Period covered: 1992-1996	Funding status	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Health	GR	463	468	484	491	532	2438
	FSF	50					50
	NSF	707	744	499	427	372	2749
Nutrition and household food security	GR	150	129	114	115	110	618
	FSF	100					100
	NSF	488	463	423	400	410	2184
Education	GR	153	159	158	135	99	704
	NSF	588	550	405	367	354	2264
Social mobilization	GR	119	124	114	119	114	590
	NSF	124	91	37	14	16	282
Planning and social statistics	GR	30	30	30	30	30	150
	NSF	50	45	40	30	20	185
Programme support	GR	85	90	100	110	115	500
TOTAL	GR	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
	FSF	150					150
	NSF	1957	1893	1404	1238	1172	7664
GRAND TOTAL		3107	2893	2404	2238	2172	12814

GR = General resources.
NSF = New supplementary funding.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.

TABLE 4. STAFFING FROM BUDGET AND PROGRAMME FUNDS

COUNTRY: LESOTHO	Number of posts	Amount (Thousands of United States dollars)
FINANCED FROM 1992-1993 APPROVED BUDGET:		
International Professional established posts	2	410
Local national Professionall and General Service established posts	6	199
Operating costs		298
Total	8	907
FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME FUNDS: a/		
International Professional project posts		
General resources	1	199
Supplementary funds	2	360
Local national Professionall and General Service project posts		
General resources	4	84
Supplementary funds	4	84
Total	11	727

a/ For information ssource, see the 1992 revised post authorization table, dated 23 July 1991.